

mud, but none definitely associable with adults of *bicolor* were found.

MARUINA LANCEOLATA (Kincaid). Quate, 1955:239.

COLORADO: Steamboat Springs, 12 miles S., Routt County, VII-24-55 (Quate).

#### LITERATURE CITED

QUATE, L. W.

1955. A revision of the Psychodidae (Diptera) in America north of Mexico. Univ. of California Publ. Ent. 10:102-273.

1959. Classification of the Psychodini (Psychodidae: Diptera). Ent. Soc. Amer., Ann. 52:444-451.

### A NEW SPECIES OF ANEFLOMORPHA CASEY ASSOCIATED WITH CITRUS IN ARIZONA

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

JOHN A. CHEMSAK

*University of California, Berkeley*

The genus *Aneflomorpha* Casey, as currently defined, comprises nineteen described species, sixteen from the United States and three from northern Mexico. The larvae are twig borers and girdlers in broad-leaved trees. Those of *A. subpubescens* (LeConte) attack and destroy young oak and chestnut seedlings and sprouts, and *A. lineare* (LeConte) girdles twigs of oak (Craighead, 1923). The adults are nocturnally active and are frequently attracted to light.

The following species, because of its occurrence on citrus in Arizona, may have some economic significance. The author is indebted to Dr. P. D. Gerhardt, University of Arizona, and Dr. E. G. Linsley, University of California, Berkeley, for the opportunity of describing this species, and to the latter also for the use of his manuscript key to the species of *Aneflomorpha*.

#### *Aneflomorpha citrana* Chemsak, new species

*Male*.—Form elongate, slender; integument uniformly dark brownish testaceous; pubescence moderately dense, fairly short, subrecumbent and suberect. *Head*: coarsely, densely, subconfluently punctate on vertex and between eyes, densely pubescent; antennae exceeding elytral apices by more than one segment, segments three to six spinose at apices, ciliate internally, spine of third segment longer than second segment, spines on segments four to six rapidly decreasing in length, sixth very short, segments three to nine carinate above, eleventh segment appendiculate, scape coarsely confluent punctate. *Pronotum*: longer than broad, sides broadly rounded, surface coarsely confluent punctate, faint traces of an irregular dorsal callus evident, moder-

ately densely clothed with rather long white subdepressed pubescence, sides with few longer erect hairs; prosternum slightly concave, coarsely, confluent punctate at about basal half, punctures subequal to pronotal ones, apical half with a distinct elevated transverse ridge, entire apical half transversely rugulose, pubescence moderate, short, subdepressed and suberect; prosternal process narrow, expanded at apex, front coxal cavities open behind by less than width of prosternal process; metasternum densely pubescent. *Elytra*: slightly less than three and one-half times longer than broad, sides subparallel, surface coarsely, irregularly subconfluent punctate at base, punctures subequal in size to those of pronotum, becoming finer apically; pubescence moderately dense, subdepressed, not obscuring the shining integument; apices emarginate, bidentate. *Legs*: slender, sparsely clothed with short subdepressed and longer suberect pubescence; femora coarsely, densely, shallowly punctate; tibiae carinate. *Abdomen*: sparsely, finely, shallowly punctate, moderately densely pubescent; fifth sternite broadly subtruncate at apex. Length, 11–14 mm.

*Female*.—Antennae extending over first three abdominal segments; abdomen with fifth sternite truncate at apex. Length, 12–15 mm.

*Holotype male*, allotype female and seven paratypes (five males, two females) TEMPE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, August 3–5, 1956 and August 18, 1959 “on citrus” (P. D. Gerhardt). Holotype and allotype deposited at the California Academy of Sciences, paratypes in collections of the University of Arizona and California Insect Survey.

This species is evidently related to *A. duncani* Linsley but differs by its smaller size and paler color. The elytra are shorter, antennal segments three to six spinose, and three to nine carinate. The color of *A. citrana* is somewhat variable in the type series, ranging from a brownish testaceous to dark brown. The other morphological characteristics are fairly constant, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

#### LITERATURE CITED

CRAIGHEAD, F. C.

1923. North American Ceramycid Larvae. Canada Dept. Agr. Bull. 27 (n.s.), 151 pp., 45pls.

---

#### ERRATA

Powell, Jerry A. 1960. Pan-Pac. Ent. 36(2):84; line 40, read VI-25-56 (A. A. Lee); “Coastal Area” instead of VI-25-26 (A. A. Lee); “Costal Area.”